The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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PROSPECTUS

OF

The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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POETRY.

THE LABORERS.

You can not pay with money
The million sons of toil—
The sailor on the ocean,
The peasant on the soil,
The laborer in the quarry,
The hewer of the coal;
Your money pays the *hand*,
But it can not pay the *soul*.

You gaze on the cathedral
Whose turrets meet the sky:
Remember the foundations
That in earth and darkness lie:
For, were not those foundations
So darkly resting there,
Yon towers up could never soar
So proudly in the air.

The workshop must be crowded,
That the palace may be bright:
If the ploughman did not plough,
Then the poet could not write.
Then let every toil be hallow'd
That man performs for man,
And have its share of honor
As part of one great plan.

See, light darts down from heaven,
And enters where it may;
The eyes of all earth's people
Are cheered with one bright day.
And let the *mind's* true sunshine
Be spread o'er earth *as* free,
And fill the souls of men,
As the waters fill the sea.

The man who turns the soil
Need not have an earthly mind;
The digger 'mid the coal
Need not be in spirit blind:
The mind can shed a light
On each worthy labor done,
As lowliest things are bright
In the radiance of the sun.

What cheers the musing student?
The poet, the divine?
The thought that, for his followers,
A brighter day will shine.
Let every human laborer
Enjoy the vision bright—
Let the thought that comes from heaven,
Be spread like heaven's own light!

Ye men who hold the pen,
Rise like a band inspired;
And, poets, let your lyrics
With hope for man be fired;
Till the earth becomes a temple,
And every human heart
Shall join in one great service,
Each happy in his part.

Sincerity.

Give me sincere friends, or none. This hollow glitter of smiles and words—compliments that mean nothing—protestations of affection as solid as the froth upon champagne—invitations that are pretty sentences, uttered because such things are customary—are worthless to me. It is proper to be civil and courteous to the most indifferent stranger, but why assume friendship's outward show when no reality underlies it? When one feels friendship, the object of that sentiment cannot suffer, and leave or hearts untroubled—cannot be slandered, leaving us unharmed. To see our friend successful, even beyond our own powers of success, is a great joy to us; to hear that friends applauded is a pleasure. Yet, every day, men who fancy themselves friends, show mean envy of each other's lucky hits; and women, who kiss on both cheeks when they meet, whisper treacherous little stories of each other—yes, and whisper them to men. So that, when most women say to me, "We were talking of you just now!" I wonder only—for one is not sincere to say it out—whether it has been possible to squeeze one drop of scandal into the hundrum story of my life; or, failing that, how many times they have been multiplying my age by ten, to prove me older than I confess myself to be. But it is not sincere to praise everybody. It sounds amiable; but men cannot all be "charming," and women all "so sweet."

I like to know from speech of man or woman that this one is a friend; that, a mere acquaintance. I think warmhearted people are never general admirers. All cannot be loved sincerely; all can not be really even pleasant. Constant laudation of everybody may be a pleasant form of incincerity, after all. For me if heaven will help me, I will be sincere. I will not abuse my intimate friends when their backs are turned; I will not praise any one I do not like; I will not kiss women I hate; nor give men loving looks and loving smiles when I do not like them. And as I do unto others, may they do unto me, for I deserve no better.—*Ex.*

What Masonry Does.

The following incident illustrates, in a degree, some of the good effects produced by the teachings of Masonry if properly understood and practiced, and shows how it conciliates true friendship among those who might have otherwise remained at a perpetual distance:

"Two young men had been fast friends. In an evil hour they quarreled. They did not speak, and had not spoken for years. Mutual friends tried the art of reconciliation in vain. They were avowed enemies for life. One of them became a Mason after the estrangement, and it happened that the other remained ignorant of this fact. One evening he too was admitted into a Lodge. Almost the first voice he heard, and certainly the first face he saw, was that of his enemy, who presided over the ceremonies of initiation, and was obliged, according to usage, to address him as "Brother." This was a most peculiar situation, and a severe ordeal for both. After the Lodge was closed the Entered Apprentice sought the Mason, and without any preliminaries, the following coloquy ensued, commenced by the newly made Mason:

"Are you a member of this Lodge?"

The answer was, "I am."

"Were you present when I was elected?"

"I was."

"May I ask if you voted?"

"I did."

"Now, will you tell me how many votes it requires to reject a candidate, on ballot for admission?"

The Master answered "one."

There was nothing more to say. The initiated extended his hand, which was warmly grasped by the other, and uttered with thrilling accents, deep emotion mellowing his voice, "Friend! Brother! you have taught me a lesson I shall never forget." This is a little ray of Masonic light. No language is as eloquent as the silent troubling of a heart full of tears. While this kind of cement is used in our moral edifice, should it not be enduring? Who can wonder that it is so strong?—*Exchange.*

UNEARTHING GIANTS.

DISCOVERY OF TWO HUNDRED GIGANTIC SKELETONS IN CANADA.

GAYUCA, August 21.

On Wednesday last Rev. Nathaniel Wardell, Messrs. Orin Wardell (of Toronto) and Daniel Fredenburg were digging on the farm of the latter gentleman, which is on the banks of the Grand river, in the township of Cayuga. When they got five or six feet below the surface a strange sight met them. Piled in layers, one upon top of the other, were some two hundred skeletons of human beings, nearly perfect—around the neck of each one being a string of beads. There were also deposited in the pit a number of axes and skimmers made of stone. In the jaws of several of the skeletons were large stone pipes, one of which Mr. O. Wardell took with him to Toronto a year or two after this Golgotha was unearthed.

The skeletons are those of men of gigantic stature, some of them measuring nine feet, very few of them being less than seven feet. Some of the thigh bones are found to be at least half a foot longer than those at present known, and one of the skulls being examined, completely covered the head of an ordinary person. These skeletons are supposed to be those of a race of people anterior to the Indians. Some three years ago the bones of a mastadon were embedded in the earth about six miles from this spot. The pit and its ghastly occupants are now open to the view of any who may wish to make a visit there.

THE FIRST COLORED CITIZEN who has ever exercised the right of suffrage in Lassen county, won fifty dollars from the aristocratic Democratic Supervisor of Plumas, on the proposition that Booth's majority in the State of California would be more than one thousand.—Lassen *Sage Brush.*

The Young Man and Life.

It is a great thing for a young man to find out that he is of the minimum of importance in the world; that while it demands of him everything that he can do, it can get on admirably without him. In all its busy pressing forces, he is not missed—bless you he has never been recognized! Don't forget the mistake made by the fly on the coach wheel, or the disaster that overtook the ambition of the frog. Do all you can, sink all selfish thought of self; and compel out of you the best that is in you.

Without morbidness, without moroseness, just this life has said to me—I think it says it early—Trust God, and your own right arm. Look to no compensating charity from man. Let your compensation be in the reward of your own soul, and the humble hoping for the benediction of your God.

In nothing is the young man more wont to be lax than the matter of habit. Life says to him in nothing does he more need constant and anxious care. Habit makes us. What we are in the habit of doing, saying, thinking, decides the matter of character and the success of life. If life were only a series of independent individual acts, were there no moral continuity to it, no dependence of part on part; if nothing were repeated, it would everywhere be a failure. It is repetition that twists the fibre of existence into something permanent, coherent. Otherwise it would only be a rope of sand. And so we ought to have a special care about our first doings because they entail second doings, and second doings insure third doings, and then heaps on heaps rise, as Himalay and Andes grow. Virtue is the habit of good; vice is the habit of bad, that is all. Repetition make each. Their power, their majesty, their mischief, are only because of that. Do good, with God's help, and you can't help being good; keep doing evil and you can't help being evil. Honesty, integrity, truth, avarice, sensuality, theft, are only habits—no way separate irresistible acts, and are to be reached or avoided by forming or avoiding the habit. Life says to the young man that its secret lies in the habit formed and the habit avoided.—*Rev. J. J. Ware.*

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.

An ingenius physician of Paris—Renaudot by name—more than two hundred years ago hit upon a good idea for "cutting out" his more learned brethren, which he was not long in putting into execution, to his own no small advantage, and the great chagrin of his brother professionals. His plan was an extremely simple one, for he obtained his popularity by the very innocent expedient of collecting information, and then circulating news sheets among his patients, for their especial delectation and amusement. But inasmuch as the seasons were not always sickly, and found he had plenty of time on his hands, he was encouraged by his success to devote his attention more exclusively to the business of journalism, by providing the public at large with news; and accordingly, in 1631, he succeeded in obtaining for himself and family the sole privilege of publishing a newspaper called the *Gazette de France.* Such, at least, is the account of the origin of newspapers given by DeSaint Foix.

[*Exchange.*

PUTTING A HEAD ON.—A correspondent of the Providence *Journal* attempts to show the origin of the cant phrase "put a head on him." In 1863, he says, he was corporal of the first relief on a certain cavalry picket, and in posting his men heard from the corporal of the relief then on post a queer story, to the effect that the sentinel on one of the posts, which happened to be near an old grave, had been horribly perturbed by the appearance before him in the dead hour of night of a man on horseback without a head. To Jones, the man whom the *Journal's* corporal correspondent was to station at this post, the tale was duly told, and then the correspondent added: "Look out for the man on horseback without any head on!" Jones was just firing up his "brier-wood" for company, and replied between whiffs: "Well, (puff), if a man (puff, puff) on horseback (puff), without any head on (puff), comes around me (puff, puff, puff), I'll put a head on him!"

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

It is an evidence that the world moves, progresses and is advancing toward a higher plain of civilization, that the question of compulsory education is meeting with general favor. The system is opposed by only two classes; first, it is opposed by the Jesuit class. Universal education and enlightenment, weakens their power over the masses, and in the same ratio that the masses are educated, their power diminishes, unless they can have the control of that education, in which case, the young mind is stamped so indelibly with the doctrines of infallable papaco, that the instruction in the branches of learning they afterwards receive, almost invariably fails to remove the peculiar religious impressions burnt into the young mind; and more, when they have the education of the young, their system of education is impregnated with the tenets of the Romish faith. This class conted for a division of the public school money, that with the funds of the State, with money taken from the pockets of those who detest their doctrines, they may proselyte among the young and hedge about their crumbling edifice, propping up their waning power by raids upon the children of the nation, either by keeping them in ignorance, or educating them in the Jesuit school and faith.

There is another class arrayed against the compulsory education plan. It is the old fossil political hacks, who rule in politics as the Jesuits do in religious matters, through the ignorance of the masses. Educated enlightened men are too independent for the old Falstaffian politician. The passions of the ignorant slums of society is his "harp of a thousand strings," which he fingers to his own advantage and advancement. Educate the masses and his occupation is gone. He can no longer control his herd of voters, marching them to the polls to vote for his interest, or the interests of his party, without a thought for the best interests of the country.

There is no argument advanced against the much needed measure, but on the contrary every reasonable argument is in the affirmative of the measure. It will remove from our streets a large class of idle, vicious boys, who are training and being trained in all kinds of crime, and if suffered to continue, will fill our jails and prisons, lumber our courts, prey upon peaceful citizens, swell riots and light the incendiary's torch. It is proposed to take them from this life of vice, shame and ignorance, and place them in school and compel them, not only to quit the evil ways they are pursuing, but to receive an education, that shall fit them for the responsible duties of citizens. The State had far better clothe, educate and board the thousands of children who are now growing up in ignorance and vice, than to build jails and prisons and employ keepers to take care of them when grown up.

Again, universal education is the only thing that will save this republic. A nation with universal suffrage can only exist by as universal an education. Universal suffrage will swamp this nation unless it is counter-balanced by universal education. The theory may be very fine; but when the voting masses are ignorant it is destructive in the extreme. We have only to point to the city of New York as an exemplification of the effects of ignorance and suffrage in control.

Our salvation is in education and enlightenment; and by all means let us have the compulsory law.

[*Masonic Mirror.*

A compulsory school law by which children between the ages of six and fourteen are compelled to attend school at least four months in the year, is attracting a good deal of public attention in different parts of the United States just now. Michigan has adopted the principle. Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and New York had bills before their Legislatures last year for the same purpose. The question was discussed in California during the recent campaign in that State and contributed to the success of the Republican ticket. A system that would compel all persons, male and female, white or colored, to learn to read, write and become acquainted with the common rules of Arithmetic and English Grammar, and have some knowledge of American history, would be of incalculable benefit to the country. The South would be a very different country from what it is to-day had all the people heretofore had the advantage of a common school education. Whenever the voluntary plan fails to place all of the children of the State, or at least a majority of them, in schools, the future good of the country would be promoted by compelling their attendance.—*Weekly Pilot.*

Earthquake in the Mississippi Valley.

The first recorded shock in the Mississippi Valley occured in the summer of 1719. An account of it is given by John Heckewelder, a missionary of the United Brethren, on the Muskingum River, in Ohio. It happened at eight o'clock, A. M., and its duration is asserted to have been two or three minutes. "The southwest side of the house was raised with such violence that the furniture was nearly overturned. It was accompanied by a subterranean rumbling noise. The cattle were frightened by the shock, and the Indians continued after to apprehend some great disaster, of which they conceived this to be a precurser."

The next shock occurred in the year 1791 or 1792, in April or May, about 7 o'clock, A. M. Furniture in houses was agitated by the jar. The shock was preceded by a rumbling noise in the earth, which seemed to come from the west. The course of this movement was evidently the same as that of the great shock of 1811. The region where the shock was felt was confined to the northern and eastern part of Kentucky. There were at the time few settlements further west, so that, for all we know to the contrary, it may have had a wider range.

At three o'clock A. M. on the 8th of January, 1795, a considerable shock was felt at Kaskaria, in the territory of Illinois, and in the part of Kentucky adjoining on the south. Its direction, like that of the preceding, was from west to east; its duration was about one minute and a half. Two other shocks should be mentioned. One, at Niagara Falls, occured at six A. M., on the 26th of December, 1796. It came from the nort-west, was very slight and affected the vicinity of the Falls over a radius of about fifty miles. Another occurred near the site of the city of Chicago, in 1804, at ten minutes past 2 A. M., on the 24th of August. It seems to have been quite a strong shock, though we have no accurate description of it. It was felt as far as Fort Wayne in Indiana, nearly two hundred miles distant. As with the preceding shocks, the impression left upon the minds of the observers was that it came from the west. Although the last two earthquakes were not felt over any portion of what is properly called the Mississippi Basin, they were still within the earthquake area which we named from the great river.

For more than seven years after the shock of 1803 there is no record of any movement of the earth in the Mississippi Valley. Without premonitory shocks, and without those varid atmospheric symptoms which are so generally supposed to indicate the approach of a great subterranean disturbance, there occurred on the night of the 16th of November, 1811, a great and long-continued earthquake, which shook a larger area than any known shock except the Lisbon convulsion of 1755, and which in intensity was probably not surpassed by the movements which produced that great calamity. Owing to the thinly peopled condition of the region along the bank of the Mississippi—which happily prevented this great earthquake from producing any great loss of human life—our accounts of the great phenomenon are very imperfect. This is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as there can be no doubt that many of the events of that great convulsion were without parallel in the history of earthquakes.

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Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1871.

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☞We have the gratification of acknowledging the receipt of complimentary tickets, from Mr. Wm. Thompson, to attend a grand dancing festival, to be given by the members of the "Eden Lodge, F. B.," for the benefit of their relief fund, at National Hall, on Saturday evening Oct. 28. We will endeavour to avail ourself of the kindness shown us, and invite the practical exhibition of sympathy from the friends in general.

☞We had the pleasure of a call on Friday last from Hon. Richard Nelson of Texas. Mr. Nelson arrived in the city on Thursday accompanied by his wife, and leave immediately for Columbia, South Carolina, to join the Convention to meet there on the 18th October.

☞Property in Terrebonne must have materially deteriorated in value since 1870 or something else must be wrong, if the following from the *Banner* be correct:

"The total assessment of property in the Parish of Terrebonne as assessed by the board consisting of Messrs. Mushaway, Keys and R. W. Francis for the year 1871, is $1,722,950. Last year (1870) the same property was assessed by Messrs. Mushaway, Marie and Lawson at $2,952,694."

☞Among the passengers by steamship Cuba, which arrived from New York via Havana, early on Friday morning, we have the pleasure of announcing the safe return of Mrs. C. C. Antoine from a visit to the North.

☞Disastrous fires are following each other in rapid succession. Not recovered from the Chicago calamity, we are startled to hear of a fire in Manistee, Michigan on the 12th which destroyed two hundred buildings etc., valued at $1,300,000.

NEW ORLEANS WATER SUPPLY.

The readers of the LOUISIANIAN are familiar with our oft repeated complaints of the utter insufficiency of water supply at fires in this city. The overwhelming calamity which has just befallen Chicago has roused up from lethargy many of the most interested classes in this community, and the condition of our water works, the capacity of reservoirs, the size and strength of pipes, the number of fire wells, the extent of the ramification of pipes through New Orleans, are all now on the tapis.

The *Commercial Bulletin* is entitled to much praise for the promptness with which it has seized an opportunity, and for the extensive and valuable information its reporter collected with reference to the whole subject.

The revelations made, exhibit a condition of things alarming in the extreme. The "Water Works" itself is declared to be in most imminent danger on account of being surrounded by cotton pickeries and other easily combustible building, and in the event of fire originating in that locality the possibility of cutting of the supply of water would soon be cut off by interference with the pumps is at once apparent. An examination into the various branches only serves to show a condition of things which may well excite the intensest interest and concern of every resident in New Orleans, and we hope that acting under the wholesome suggestions of prudence, and in the interest of the welfare of the people, the city authorities, from whom must emanate suitable measures, will not fail in the enactment of such reformatory and improvement ordinances as will place our water supply on a footing worthy the demands of our great and growing metropolis.

☞The *Bulletin* sympathizes with "our tax-ridden community" because "the police force of New Orleans numbers 604 men, involving an annual expense of $724,660." Your sympathy is wasted, neighbor. The estimates you quote are for the whole Metropolitan Police District, including St. Bernard and Jefferson Parishes, the towns of Carrolton, Gretna, etc., and the proportion of New Orleans proper is less than during the last Democratic city government!

☞The Mississippi *Weekly Leader* of Oct. 12 says with reference to the discussion at Holly Springs between Gov. Alcorn and General Lowry:

"The debate between the Governor and General Lowry yesterday was a grand triumph for the Republican cause. There were three thousand people present, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. At night, General Lowry being sick, Colonel Lamar was pitted against the Governor, and got handsomely beaten in the discussion on every material point.

Our side feel jubilant; the debate has done much good.

☞One of the members of the House of Representatives employed in the Customhouse, approached a country member whose seat is contested, and told him if he did not avow allegiance to the Carter clique he would be expelled, and his opponent installed. No better proof of the desperation to which the disruptionists are driven could be afforded that this resort to threats where they think a member is in a tight place. It also evidences the utter lack of principle among the members of the ring. They are making a record for themselves which the people will not be soon likely to forget or forgive.

☞In a bolting ward club the other night, the President announced that the last month's rent for the meeting room was due and called on members for subscriptions.—There were only eleven present and about all Customhouse employes; but few as they were, they raised a perfect storm of indignation about the ears of the truculent and martial president. One orator, apparently representing the general sentiment, said: "I pay no more, Mr. President. You stopped two dollars out of my wages before, and now I am made to pay twenty-five dollars more for a newspaper. I'm no fool to do all the work and let you bosses take all my pay. Settle the rent yourself," and down he sat amid approving shouts, which induced a speedy and not harmonious adjournment.

☞Washington dispatches mention the appointment of Frank J. Hatch, as Postmaster at Shreveport vice C. W. Keeting, suspended.

THE CHICAGO CALAMITY.

The dreadful fire, which has laid a large portion of this beautiful city in ruins, and reduced to beggary so many thousands of people, has been extinguished; and without stopping for an instant moodily brooding over their misfortunes, we find her people bounding to their feet with a rare elasticity and firmness, determined to retrieve themselves and rebuild their beloved Chicago. The merchants and bankers have held meetings and are bringing to bear "the cool calm judgment, the unconquerable energy, the industry and brains of Chicago" in the adoption of such measures of accommodation as are best calculated to promote the interests of all.

Some of the newspapers have resumed publication, the *Tribune's* Editor who has lost the result of a life time of labor, makes his new start with these words of courage:

"Cheer up—In the midst of a calamity without parallel in the world's history, and looking upon the ashes of thirty years' accumulations, the people of this once beautiful city have resolved that Chicago shall rise again. With death in many strange places, with two or three hundred millions of our hard-earned prosperity swept away in a few hours, the hearts of our men and women are still brave, and they look into the future with undaunted hearts. As there has never been such a calamity, so has there never been such cheerful fortitude in the face of desolation and ruin. Already contracts have been made for the rebuilding of some of the burned blocks, and the clearing away of the debris will begin today, if the heat is found to be so far subsided that the charred material can be handled.

The Railroads are at work and the Companies are determined to help the people out of their affliction. The Insurance Companies, who must be heavy losers, are straining every nerve to meet their obligations.

While this is going on in Chicago the whole world outside is manifesting the intensest concern to alleviate the miseries of the homeless and the hungry.

Immense sums of money are being raised all over the country, in British America and Europe, for the relief of the sufferers, and we are glad to find that very respectable installments have already been remitted.

Immense quantities of clothing have also been shipped.

New Orleans is doing her best, and will contribute as rapidly and extensively as it is possible for her warm hearted people to do.

☞Several of the delegates elected by the Louisiana Convention to attend the South Carolina Convention leave here this morning, we understand, among whom are Hons. P. B. S. Pinchback, F. C. Antoine, W. G. Johnson, B. Geddes, and Dr. R. I. Cromwell.

Prasident Grant is after the South Carolina Ku-Klux with a sharp stick. The condition of these United States is happily becoming such, that murderous bands will not be permitted to burn, destroy, and kill with impunity.

Apropos of this, we would rejoice to see some prompt and decisive steps taken to teach our own state Ku-Klux some valuable lesson, or else teach the people of communities where such outrages are connived at, that they incur grave responsibility when they fail to use their influence to keep such gangs, out of their midst, as murdered Recorder White in Grant parish recently.

☞The Chicago sufferers are receiving all the relief from Southern communities that the straightened circumstances of the latter admit of. This, too, despite a dastardly attempt to create a prejudice against the unfortunate city by perverting the fact that Chicago illuminated on the occision of Sherman's entry into Columbia, S. C., into a glorification over the destruction of that beautiful Southern capital. The merchants and citizens of New Orleans have well sustained their previous reputation for charity and kindly sympathy with suffering humanity.

☞The *Plaquemines Republican* says with reference to the effects of the storm which visited the parish lately: "The damage is far greater than appears at first sight. The water of the Mississippi, raised to an unusual height by the salt water from the Gulf, destroys all vegetation and will render many a poor man a beggar.

LEET, ON ENVY AND JEALOUSY.

But the milk of the cocoanut is to come, and we ask Pinchback's thoughtful attention to it. We suggested the possibility of a union of the colored men to overthrow "us carpet-baggers." He (Conway) laughed at our simple-minded fear. We noted and remember that he said, word for word: "*The colored men, especially the leaders, are so envious in their nature and jealous of one another, a union among them for any purpose is impossible.*" He furthermore stated that if such a programme was attempted, he would so play upon their jealousies as to set them fighting among themselves like a pack of Kilkenny cats.

As soon as this conversation was finished we noted down, among others, the points above, for the express purpose of using them in this "irrepressible conflict" between reform and corruption which we clearly foresaw.

When we soon after saw Pinchback's illuminated biography in Conway's paper, we understood the "play" upon vanity and jealousy. When we heard he was Park Commissioner we knew an appeal had also been made to his cupidity. When we heard his attack upon Dunn at Turners' Hall we were first convinced that these appeals had not been made in vain!

We *do* like Pinchback *as a man*. That does not prevent us from thinking that if he was ten times blacker than he is, people would not take him for a white man, and he would be truer to the race to which he is erroneously supposed to belong.

The foregoing is from our kind friend, the "talkative blonde," and we thank him for calling our attention to it. The part in italics is too true to make a joke of, for it is well known that Mr. Pinchback was the choice of nine tenths of the colored people of Louisiana in the late Senatorial contest and in three several caucuses of the colored members of the Legislature he received three fourths of their votes. There was one whose *envy* and *jealousy* were so great that he could not unite with the others in supporting Mr. Pinchback, therefore we are forced to admit that this spirit does exist in some. But we are glad to be able to say that the course persued by Mr. Pinchback ever since he has been in public life does not warrant the conclusions the "talkative blonde" seems to have arrived at, when he says "we were first convinced that these appeals had not been made in vain! Mr. Pinchback has on too many occasions made personal sacrifice for the advancement of his people to be open to the charge of envy and jealousy at this late day, and we deny emphatically that Mr. Pinchback attacked Lt.-Gov. Dunn in the Turners Hall or elsewhere. What he did there, and *will do* everywhere, was to defend himself from unjust accusation, and if in this defence he had to refer to Lt.-Gov. Dunn in a manner not pleasing to his associates, we are sorry; but if we are not mistaken in our man, what he did say at the Turners' Hall was but a mere whispering of the breeze that preceeds the storm compared to what he will say should occasion demand it.

It is a pity Mr. Leet can't succeed in making Mr. Pinckback a white man.

FOR THE CHICAGO SUFFERERS.

A Grand Concert and Dramatic Entertainment, for the benefit of the sufferers in the Chicago conflagration, will be given under the auspices of the LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB, on Thursday evening, October 19, 1871, in the Lyceum Hall.

The musical department will be under the management of Messrs. A. P. Williams and H. A. Corbin.

The dramatic performances will be under the direction of Mr. Alex. Kenner. Refreshment tables will be supplied. Dancing after the concert. Admission One Dollar. Gallery 50 cents.

☞Judge Cooley, in the "commencement exercise" of his decision on last Friday evening, referred to the lack of knowledge of the contents of Ray's Revised Statutes, which he exhibited some time since, but immediately got even by charging that the "book was compiled in a very hasty manner, and of which Mr. Ray knew less than anybody else;" therefore quite excusable in you, Judge.

☞The Mobile *Republican*, of October 7, says that four hundred colored children went to the Blue College recently, and found the doors closed against them; and further mentions that there are no colored schools in the county beats, but two or three in the city. The cause of all this proscription is, the Democracy are in power and their only hope of controlling the negro, is by keeping him ignorant.

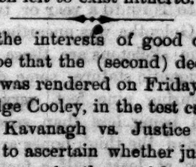
☞THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES says:

The REPUBLICAN announces the appointment of Zuinglius McKay as Mayor of Carrollton, vice Gilbert J. Harrison resigned, and the question arises, Why is this thus? The recent election of Gilbert J. Harrison was looked upon as one of the great triumghs of that progessive Radical civilization through which Ethiopa claps her hands. Gil, though dark as the ace of spades, was singled out by his fellow cititzens as the fit and proper person to grace the executive chair of of the rising city to Carrollton, and to execute the honored functions of chief magistrate, During the progress of the election, when the paper ballot was executing the freeman's, will, Gil glorified in his growgreatness. The shadowed livery of the burnished sun beamed upon his face, rivalling in brilliancy the polish of the bootblack's highest art.

Soon as the count was over and the result was announced, the African voters, greatly elevated in their altitude, shouted for joy, and greeted their dark but comely Chief Magistrate as if he were the honored fetish of their tribe. A week passes, and lo, without the intervention of Kuklux rites, Gil glides as a shadow from his acquired chair, and those who knew him as its incumbent-elect, will know him so no more forever. Hence the question above propounded—why is this thus?

In another column will be found a communication from a citizen of Carrollton which throws some light on this subject and answers the query "why is this thus," and it is about just what we expected, some colored man has been found who was willing to act as these men desired, and the result is they have used him to secure their end. Is not this a subject we may well reflect upon? Are there not other man in this community that may do the same thing? How about the cry of a colored man for Governor? Are there not men busily at work creating the impression that they want a colored man for Governor, merely to carry out their scheme and secure the place for themselves? It appears so to us. Now if this is not the case, come out squarely with your candidate and let the people have an opportunity to see whether he be of the kind elected in Carrollton, or a man that will discharge the duties of the office in the interest of the whole people.

☞A Grand Fancy Dress Ball at Geddes Hall on Monday evening, Oct. 16, 1871. We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of an invitation.



On Thursday evening last, we enjoyed the satisfaction of witnessing the installation of the officers of a newly chartered lodge—"Wisdom No. 28." The ceremony was exceedingly solemn, and highly calculated to effect salutary impressions. The Supreme Council Scotch Rite was composed as follows:

E. Mark, 33o, Gr. . Com. .
H. Relf, 33o, G. . Sec. .
Henry L. Rey, 33o, G. . Or. .
S. Averous, 33o
E. Sigg, 33o
M. Glandin, 33o
M. Peron, 33o

The newly installed brethren are

R. W. Baquie, M. . M. . W. . M. .
William Vigers, M. . M. . S. . W. .
J. E. Mathieu, 30o, J. . W. .
Harry Lott, M. . M. . Or. .
C. A. Baquie, M. . M. . Sec. .
John B. Walsh, M. . M. . Treas. .
Thomas Houlihan, M. . M. . C. .
Joseph Pinta, M. . M. . Ins. . Sen. .

The special object of this new lodge is, we understand, to conduct their business in the English language, and thus meet a want which has been felt to exist hitherto.

In the interests of good order, we hope that the (second) decision which was rendered on Friday last by Judge Cooley, in the test case of officer Kavanagh vs. Justice Montamat, to ascertain whether justices of the peace for the parish of Orleans have any jurisdiction in criminal matters, and in which, the Judge declared, they had none, will settle this vexed question. We give the decision:

Some time ago, I thought that justices of the peace had jurisdiction in criminal cases, but then I was not very well acquainted with Ray's Revised Statutes, a book which was compiled in a very hasty manner, and of which Mr. Ray knew less than anybody else. It seems, however, that Gov. Warmoth and Gen. Hays knew considerable about it before the work was issued.

When I first examined into the question now before me, I thought it a matter of doubt, but I was very much helped in my determination on that occasion by Justice Sadler, who referred me to many instances proving the correctness of the theory which he endeavored to maintain.

However, after thoroughly examining the authorities, I think the question quite plain—but plain the other way, that is—I concluded that Justices of the Peace had *no* jurisdiction in criminal cases. To my mind the plainest authority of them all is Sec. 1010, Revised Statutes, quoted by Justice Montamat, which reads as follows:

"Whenever any person shall be accused of any breach of the peace, crime or misdemeanor, by the oath of one or more creditable witnesses, it shall be the duty of the justice of the peace or committing magistrate or judge before whom the accusation is brought, to receive the complaint and cause the accused to be arrested, and if the offence for which the accused is so arrested be one that may subject the party to capital punishment or to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, the accused shall, when arrested, be brought either before the district judge of the district, or the parish judge of the parish in which the offence may be charged to have been committed, and be proceeded on and examined according to law.

It is clear from the foregoing that the Legislature never intended that Justices of the Peace in the city of New Orleans should come under the province of the section, for we have no parish Judge here, and we would have to accuse the Legislature of being a body of fools if we admit that they intended to say that an accused person should be sent before a tribunal which does not exist. But we make sense of the provision, and if the offence be what it is mentioned to be, we cannot send the man before a parish Judge, because there is no such person known here.

You cannot send him before Judge Abell, for there is no law which makes the Judge of the First District Court a committing magistrate; therefore he must go before some one who is a committing magistrate. The imperfect conception touching his section 1010, arose from the bad manner in which Ray's Revised Statutes were compiled.

It is said that the man, who compiled them, hastily caught up the manuscript, which was arranged without much regard to order, and sent it to Mr. Ray, who, thinking the copy prepared as it should have been, sent it in turn, without examination, to the printer, and lo! the result.

I believe the story to be quite true, for it is a badly mixed affair, as witness—in some sections touching criminal cases where reference is made to a foregoing section in the words "said" and "aforesaid," when the foregoing section proves to have reference to divorce cases or other civil matters.

The acts of 1855 gave to the Justices of the Peace in the parish of Orleans criminal jurisdiction; and if that power had not been repealed it would have been kept in force by article 149 of the constitution, but I think that the act of 1855, giving the Justices criminal jurisdiction, *has* been repealed. In the year 1869 the Legislature passed an act which brought Ray's Digest into existence, and discarding everything which conflicted with it, it was thus adopted as containing this law.

Under this law Justices of the Peace in New Orleans have jurisdiction only in civil cases, but in other parts of the State, their jurisdiction extend to both criminal and civil cases. There is not one section of the chapter which grants to Justices of the Peace in New Orleans any more criminal jurisdiction than is granted to the man in the moon.

Article 1060, C. P., gives Justices jurisdiction, but sec. 1010, Rev. Statutes, defines *when and in what* they shall have jurisdiction, and therefore art. 1060 is of no effect, having been repealed by the latter section.

The article in the Code of Practice is predicated on the possibility of Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction, but as the vagrant act of 1869 was then in existence, they were endowed with that jurisdiction.

The article in the Code of Practice was passed with a view to give to a justice of the peace the power to act in criminal and civil cases, when both were confined to his jurisdiction. I decided once before, that under Ray's Revised Statutes, justices of the peace in New Orleans had no jurisdiction.

A humiliating spectacle—Greely striking his colors to Conkling and Tom Murphy.—*Times, Oct.* 19.

Does it hurt you much, Mr. Times. If so, you had better prepare yourself for a much larger dose, for the Republican party will enter the contest of '72 a solid phalanx.

☞Judah P. Benjamin is on the high road to professional eminence at the English Bar. The London *Ledger* says that his income at present is £4,000 ($19,200) per annum, with the near prospect of doubling that amount. He is classed as second only to Sir Roundell Palmer.

STATE AND CITY AFFAIRS.

STATE HOUSE.

(From the N. O. Picaune.)

There is a growing impression prevalent that the Governor means shortly to make some important changes in the Municipal Council. The reasons which induce this change are not pretended to be given, but conjecture is multiplied and various. With some it has a political aspect, and is meant to subserve interests not in any way connected with the city government.

The present Council was organized in April, 1870, under Executive appointment. The amended charter provided for it. Since then we have had an election, and the Mayor and one Administrator have been inducted into office by the popular vote. Vacancies in both the departments of Commerce and Improvements have been supplied by the Governor under that provision of the amended charter which says:

All vacancies occurring by resignation, death, or any disability, at any other time than the general election, shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, when in session, or submitted for such advice and consent at at its next session: PROVIDED, That should the number of vacancies, or other cause or reason, justify the expense of holding an election for that purpose. Vacancies may be temporarily filled, until action of the Governor, by the Administrator of Finance acting as *Mayor pro tempore;* and the Mayor may assign any Administrator to another department, *ad interim*: and the same course may be observed in case of temporary absence or sickness, And all officers herein provided for shall hold their offices until their successors are duly elected or appointed and qualified.

It will be perceived from this that in the absence of certain contingencies, the Governor has no right to create a vacancy or make an appointment. Possibly, for some gross violation of duty, the Executive might remove an Administrator. It would have to be, however, such a malyersation in office as would appeal directly for redress, and be a misdemeanor of such a description that the Executive could not overlook it.

The rumors are therefore, most probably without foundation.

How now, what's the matter? It does make a difference whose ox is gored.

COMMUNICATED.

[FOR THE LOUISIANIAN.]

Mr. Editor:—

Permit me through the columns of your valuable periodical to call the attention of your numerous readers, to the appointment of Zuinglius McKay as Mayor of the City of Carrollton, *vice* Gilbert Harrison resigned.

For the past six or seven weeks this usually quiet little city has been the scene of much turmoil and excitement owing to the announcement of one Gilbert Harrison (a colored man) having received the Republican nomination for Mayor of this city. Strennous efforts were made by good Republicans to save the reputation of the Republicans within this vicinity, requesting that the name of Harrison be erased and that of another (colored man) inserted, as they knew of the incompetency of Harrison to fill the position even were he elected. But in this they failed; and the result was then when the people assembled en-masse for the purpose of demanding from the "indomitable three" (who have been having everything their own way) their rights as citizens, they were refused the privilege of having a voice in the assembly, and were informed by the President of the meeting their opposition would be in vain; that he knew that Harrison was qualified and that he would exert himself to elect him as Mayor of this city.

Upwards of fifty members of clubs Nos. 3 and 4 came out from that meeting vowing that they would not support the nomination with Gilbert Harrison's name at the head of the ticket for Mayor, even if advised to do so by their dearest friends And thus stood the state of affairs in the municipality, up to the eve of the 28th of September when the people assembled again en masse, by a call from the President of Republican Club No. 3, to hear the same old story, that as Republicans, we must support and vote the regular republican ticket. This was a bitter "pill" to a great many among that concourse there assembled; but it was there and then for them to decide, and it was there and then that the Hons. Don E. Pardee, Zuinglius McKay, R. G. Gardiner, Wm. Kern, and T. B. Stamps figured so conspicuously.

These are the men who disguised their nefarious plan of getting Zuinglius McKay appointed as Mayor, (for they knew he could never be fairly elected) by nominating Gilbert Harrison, and believing that the colored people would elect him, simply because he was a colored man.

Mr. McKay on that occasion made a very intelligent speech; a speech that was Republican through out the same with one exception, meeting the approbation of all lovers of liberty who indorse a republican administration. The exception ran as follows: "My reason for supporting Mr. Harrison is because he is a Republican; and as to his qualifications I would say that I am confident that if after Mr. Harrison election he should find himself incompetent, he will resign his position in favor of a republican who he knows is competent to fill his vancancy."

This convinced a great many more in the community of the mock ceremony of placing this man Harrison at the head of the ticket to secure the appointment of McKay, knowing by an avowal of the latter named gentleman that there would soon be a vacancy in the Mayoralty.

Judge Pardee also in his remarks said that it mattered not who the man might be, so he was a republican it was better to vote for that man than a democrat. And so he was in favor of Harrison.

R. G. Gardiner opposed his nomination, and although being appointed by his club as one of the members of a committee who were authorized to nominate a man as a candidate for Mayor, and four others as Alderman for this municipality, to be elected in connection with a similar committee from club No. 3, on Monday, Oct 2, 1871, and he refused to accept a seat in that convention on account of the scheming devices of those who were assembled there, yet he, was in favor of Gilbert Harrison for Mayor; and even when on that eventful eve Sept. 28, 1871, he, Gardiner in his efforts to secure

the election of Mr. Harrison, for the appointment of Mr. McKay as Mayor, offered a resolution expelling one John T. Claiborne from the Republican party upon the accusation that he, Claiborne, sold out the Republican party in the campaign of 1870. Mr. Gardiner has said since the resignation of Harrison that he was in favor of McKay as Harrison's successor, and that he would give him his undivided support throughout, against the overwhelming opposition that may be hurled against him.

T. B. Stamps, president of club No. 3, worked vigorously for the election of the Republican ticket, and was in favor of Harrison's election as Mayor. Wm. Kern, Parish Judge, done what he could for the election of the ticket, and was in favor of Harrison, knowing him to be a Republican, and fully qualified for the position of Mayor.

Now, what is the result of the efforts and success of these men; they have foisted upon the people an incompetent colored man, because they well knew they could not elect the man they desired. But by an arrangement distinctly understood to which I feel confident, Governor H. C. Warmoth was a party.

They have cast a stigma upon the Republican party, not only in this municipality but throughout the State; and to-day that stigma shadows our race, simply because the man who sacrificed his position for pecuniary purposes, was a colored man, and two others who were accessories to the misdemeanor being colored men, (Representative men,) and the other three, all having the "Hons." attached to their names being members of the Republican party.

Hoping that you will give this communication insertion so as to show to the public what certain men can be guilty of, you will confer a favor upon an outraged community.

Respectfully yours,
W. PAUL GREEN.

Carrollton, La, October 14, 1871.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Oct. 14—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—The market has stiffened under more favorable Liverpool advices, and notwithstanding light offerings, the sales thus far are about 1500 bales.

Yesterday's sales embraced 3100 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	13¼@14¼	—
Ordinary	15¼@16¼	—
Good Ordinary	18 @18¾	—
Low Middling	18¾@19	18¾
Middling	19¼@	19¼
Strict Middling	19¾@	—
Good Middling	19¾@20	—

MOLASSES:—

Reboiled, plantation, ₱ gallon	30@ —
Reboiled, refinery	30@ 65
Golden Syrup	$1 00

FLOUR:—

Superfine	5 75
Double extra	6 90
Treble extra	7 25
Good Treble Extra	7 50
Good Extra	7 62½
Choice Extra	7 75, and 8 75

CORN:

White mixed	68
Yellow	—
White	70
Choice White, in Dundees	—
St. Charles county White	—
Mixed, in poor order	—

OATS:—

St. Louis, ₱ bushel	68@ —
Galena	55

BRAN:—

₱ 100 lbs	1

HAY:—

Western, ₱ ton	33 00
Choice	36 00

PORK:—

Summer-cured Mess	—
Winter-packed Mess	—
Retailing at	$15 00@ 15 52

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Auctioneer;

—AND—

General Commission Merchant.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

References:

Messrs. Geo. W. Hynson & Co., Steel, Pinckard & Co., John O. Terry, Esq., Lloyd R. Coleman Esq, Samuel Barrett, Esq.

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—*New England Homestead.*

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of HARPER'S.
—*The Nation.*

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☞ Address
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New York.

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No. 11 Carondelet Street,
New Orleans, September 27, 1871.

Sealed proposals addressed to "The President of the Board of Commissioners of the New Orleans Park," will be received at this office daily (Sundays excepted) from 12 M. to 2 P. M., until October 27, 1871, for the furnishing of all materials and the construction of a wire railing around the City Park grounds, in the Sixth District of the city of New Orleans, according to the plans and specifications to be seen at this office, at the times designated.

WILLIAM G. BROWN,
oct 1 1m Assistant Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

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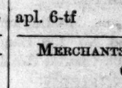

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Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER,
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MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.

FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows. at 5 P, M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumb erland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi. as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to

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THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,
General Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

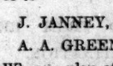
The Steamer **KATIE,** J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10;	SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8;	SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Stree
Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

BATON ROUGE.



New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rougeand Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;
JAMES MCELROY, Clerk,

Will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

93.....Royal street.....32

The rooms of said Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, just received at

F. R. HARDEN'S

29...CHARTRES STREET...29

between Canal and Customhouse

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, Frebruary 3, 1871:

WHEREAS, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and orgaiznation may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. STOKELY,
Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitently.

Most Respectfully,
H. M. TURNER,
President Ga. State Convention.
MACON, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.
Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.
Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.
Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.
Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.
Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.
Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinckback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.
Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq, W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.
Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarbrough.
North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.
South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardoza, Secretary of State.
Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq. Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.
Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.
Disirict of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
C. C. ANTOINE,
A. E. BARBER,
OSCAR J. DUNN,
J. W. QUINN,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
EDWARD BUTLER,
F. C. ANTOINE.

*** Republican papers of this State lase copy.

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H. R. LEHDE. E. W. LEHDE.

H. R. LEHDE & BRO.,

GROCERS

No. 79 81 & 83.

Baronne Street, Corner of Union Street

New Orleans.

☞ Always on hand a choice selection of fresh GROCERIES, fine WINES and LIQUORS.

Family and Country Orders Solicited. No. 49 3mo

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MRS. A. M. PARRISH

FIRST PREMIUM

Shirt Maker

NO. 221 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, La.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniform Made to order.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK

Emporium of Fashion

FOR LADIES.

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and rs. K. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, FROM

HEAD DRESS

TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN GRFAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.

☞ The TRADE supplied at New York prices.

Sample Room, No. 221 Canal st.,

AT MRS. A. M. PARRISH'S

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

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Mrs. K. E. LINCOLN.

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BARRETT, SEYMOUR & Co.,

STATIONERS,

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A. Simon's,

COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,

STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.,

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All the large Northern and Western dailies.

More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold.

Subscriptions received to all periodical publications.

Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.

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JULIUS. P. BROWN.

HOUSE CARPENTER

CANAL ST. Bet VILLERE & ROBERTSON St's.

Jobbing. Attended to Punctually.

The Mitchell & Ramellsberg

FURNITURE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

TRIPLE S, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.,

103 and 105 Camp street, corner Poydras, MORESQUE BUILDING,
NEW ORLEANS.

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

PARTIES

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASELMAN & ADAM'S

CASH HOUSE

THAN

ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock

—OF—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE.

586.....and.....588

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Located over the Freedmens Savings Bannk,

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OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION.

The old and young can enter at this Institution any day, no distinction made in regard to race or color. The design of the Institution, is to furnish opportunities to those wishing a rapid, thorough and practical business education, fifty to one hundred per cent. saved by students, by taking the rapid *commercial course.* Parties having ordinary ability, who have entirely neglected their education now have the opportunity to qualify themselves for almost any position in the State, in an incredible short time.

From two to three months is all that requires to complete the commeral course. Terms duced to suit the times.

For further information call at the College, or address

Prof. A. T. Selever,
Principal.

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TO

167 ..CANAL STREET.....167

FROM

No. 9 CAMP STREET.

GLYNN & WINTZ

Manufacturers and Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Bags,

We repectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located

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Near Dauphine.

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PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING, GRANTILING, FRESCOING, GRANING, SIGN PAINTING, WALL PAPERING.

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GEORGE TAYLOR,

NO. 91 FRONT LEVEE,

THIRD DISTRICT,

Boarding and Lodging

—FOR—

SEAMEN.

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK

AND

THE BOOK OF THE DAY.

JUST OUT.

The Louisiana Magistrate

A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use,

AND

COMPLETE SET OF FORMS FOR ALL CONTRACTS OF EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE

For sale by

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General Stationers and Law Publishers,
mh30. tf. No. 60 Camp street.

JULES ABELARD,

Carpenter and Builder.

287...JULIA STREET....237

NEW ORLEANS.

All orders left at the shop will be promptly attended to.

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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated August 17, 1868

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SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY,

SPLENDID SCHEME! ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.

CLASS O.

TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON

Saturday, October 21, 1871,

HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contr'cts.

SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000 is		$50,000
1 prize of	30,000 is		30,000
1 prize of	20,000 is		20,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of	9,000 is		9,000
1 prize of	8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of	7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of	6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of	5,000 is		5,000
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50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
317 prizes of	500	are	63,450
440 prizes amounting to			$280,450

Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion. Prizes payable in full without deduction. Orders to be addressed to.

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Send Postoffice Money order or Register your Letter.

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and most Useful Patents of the age.

We beg to call public attention to the fact that we are now prepared to fill orders for the latest novelties in the line of patented goods, and are constantly adding to our large stock, such articles of merit as the inventive spirit of the age produces, and the progressive temper of the times demands. The Southern Country especially, needs these labor-saving inventions; to our friends in the country extend an invitation to call and examine our stock of HOUSEHOLD AND FARM UTENSILS.

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Applications made, and Caveats filed, speedily and effectively through our office, AND AT LESS COST TO THE INVENTOR, than personal application at Washington. For circular address.

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17....CHARTRES STREET..17

A BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at low prices;

CARPETING,
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Curtain and Upholsterers' Material, Window Shades, Table Covers, Hair Cloths, Lace Curtains, Cornices, etc.

Mrs. G. E. Craig,

Fashionable Milliner,

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☞ Bonnets, Regalias, Flags and Rosettes. Society work done to order.

500. 500. 500. 500.

HOME WASHERS,

HOME WASHERS,

HOME WASHERS,

Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee,

Not one returned.

Not one complaint.

Speaks for itself.

In Operation Daily at the Depot, No. 176 Canal street.

PRICE $18.

New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

☞A California genius has invented what he calls the Eureka boot pulling which consists of a leather belt, having two hooks attached to it. He places the belt over his right shoulder, adjusts the hooks in his boot straps, and then leans backward, and the tightest boots is conquered.

☞Dexter, is thirteen years old, Lady Thorn sixteen, Ethan Allen twenty-two, and Flora Temple twenty-one.

☞While the Western States are being ravaged by the potato bug, three-card monte is devastating the territories.

☞The Indians have driven in surveying parties from the North Pacific railroad.

☞A Boston paper advises the Humane Society to arrest all persons who bottle catsup.

☞Some of the judges in St. Louis have found it necessary to inform the lawyers that they cannot serve two bars at once. The recent appearance of some of them during court proceedings has led to this dictum.

☞A dog, says a morning paper, bit the proprietor of a store in Huntington, Long Island, then fell down in a fit.—The dog only was shot. People who carry poison about on their bones in this way, ought to be taken care of.

☞Father Hyacinthe insists that he will marry anyhow. He should have all the credit due men who sacrifice themselves for principle.

☞Many families, says the New York "Mail," who reside in elegant stone fronts, and appear very wealthy, after marrying off their daughters, move into a smaller dwelling in a less fashionable part of the city.

☞A young gentleman speaking of a young beauty's fashionable yellowish hair called it pure gold. "It ought to be," said a bystander, "it looks like twenty-four carrots."

☞The intelligent jury in Pennsylvania, when a notorious scoundrel pleads guilty, invariably find him not guilty. They are not to be deceived in that way, you know.

☞The colored population of the city of New York is slowly but steadily increasing in numbers.

☞Queen Victoria offers a prize of $240 for the best lady's fan that shall be exhibited in the International Exhibition in 1871.

☞The estimated population of London is 2,200,000, and it covers 121 square miles of land.

☞The fast young ladies of Saratoga say they have irrigated themselves when they partake of waters.

☞Thirty Hindoos are studying law in London.

☞Seven brides left Chicago in one car, Saturday.

☞The latest report about the Prince of Wales is that he is a ritualist.

☞Japan is reported to be copying the Prussian military system.

☞Berlin has one thousand teachers of French within its city limits.

☞Germany has at present 3,933 book stores and 866 publishing houses.

☞An Ohio undertaker advertises a patent coffin as being very desirable.

☞Japan boasts a collar store, and Constantinople has its first circus.

☞Prussian blood and burnt Paris are the names announced for two new colors.

☞A London correspondent says that a ritualistic clergyman recently had a confessional built in his church after the Roman pattern, where, in a dim recess, kneeling before a pictured crucifix, his penitents could whisper their sins in his ear through a discreet grating. One day, sitting at dinner with his wife, and while a female servant was waiting on the table, he said "My dear, I heard a most extraordinary story this morning in the confessional," and went on to relate the interesting particulars. The girl who was waiting listened, turned pale, and rushed from the room. It was her confession the ritualistic father-confessor was telling his wife.

—A Western paper tells of a man who carried a barrel of flour by carrying it a mile on his back, "taking only one rest of ten minutes on the way." How many longer rests he took it does not say.

FUN AND FANCY.

—When is a small fish-pond like a bird-cage?—When there's perch in it.

—In time the mulberry-tree becomes a silk gown—and a silk gown becomes a woman.

—When a person declares that his brain is on fire, is it etiquette to blow it out?

—A Chippewa chief who visited Chicagao lately, pronounced the weather "big hot."

—An inscription upon a church bell in Milwaukie reads: "In memory of Minnie J. Hodges, weight 724 pounds."

—When the most dangerous time to visit in the country?—When the trees are shooting and the bull-rushes out.

—A learned man has said that the three hardest words to pronounce in the English language are, "I was mistaken."

—Why is a minister near the end of his sermon like a rugged urchin?—Because he's toward (tor'd) his close (clothes.)

—A young pair went out sailing at Cape May and came back "engaged," and all the lasses now smile on the bold boys who talk of boating.

—"Vill you take sumding?" said a German tee-totaler to a friend while standing near a tavern. "I don't care if I do," was the reply. "Vell den let us take a valk."

—If small girls are waifs are large ones waifers? "Certainly," says sweet sixteen, "at least the boys have the habit of applying them to their lips in sealing their vows."

—Musical Jones' doctor last week forbade him to eat pastry. Musical Jones simply responded to his medical man by singing dolorously —"Good-bye sweet tart, good-bye.

—John Ditto is the name of a Buffalo City engineer, His wife's name is Ditto. When he signs his name under that of somebody else, it is said to create some confusion at times.

—Beaux have been scarce at the watering places this year. It being no uncommon sight to see four women laying hold of one man.

—A New Bedford, Mass., woman recently performed a vow for the safe return of her husband from a whaling voyage by carrying three lighted candles in each hand through the streets.

—A young lady requested to be released from her marriage engagement on the ground that when she contracted it she believed her lover a "duck," but has since found him to be a goose.

—A drawing-master, worrying his pupil with contemptuous remarks upon his lack of ability, ended by asking:—"Now, sir, if you were going to draw me, what part of me, would you commence first?" The boy, with a meaning look into his master's face, answered very quietly: "Your neck, sir."

REASONING AN ANALOGY. — Cecil (who is in the habit of surreptitiously dissecting his sister's dolly.) —"O aunty! I declare if here isn't a great big 'normous heap of sawdust! How very, very dreadful!"

Aunt—"Dreadful, darling! Why?"

Cecil—"Why, the lots of men and women that must have been killed here, you know!"

—An Indiana paper notices the death of an old subscriber, and touchingly adds: "We are sorry to hear of the death of any of our subscribers who are prompt about paying us."

—A citizen of Montreal has been sentenced to pay six dollars and costs or go to jail for thirty days for refusing to give the ages of his daughters. The girls kept the old man's mouth closed.

—A Janesville, Wis., editor has discovered that many of the young ladies of that city wear their corsets in bed with the strings tightly laced. The editor neglects to say how he came to know so much.

—A famous Judge came late to court one day in busy session, whereat the clerk, in great surprise, inquired of him the reason. "A child was born," his honor said, "and I am the happy sire." "An infant Judge?" "Oh, no," said he, "as yet he's but a crier."

—A client remarked to his solicitor, "You are writing my bill on very rough paper, sir." "Never mind," was the reply of the latter, "It has to be filed before it comes into court."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO;

Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

NEW YORK,

Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

OF

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.
Long Combs.
Twist Combs.
Fine Tooth Combs,
[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
Pocket Combs.
Ridding Combs.
Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

[MADE UNDER PAULY'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combina ion Sid Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.
Intended for People Now on Earth.
Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50,

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A preëminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

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THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.
Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.

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In Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

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P. B. S. PINCHBACK, *New Orleans, La.* C. C. ANTOINE, *Shreveport, La.*

PINCHBACK, & ANTOINE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

114 Carondelet St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.

Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.

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FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend

Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

GREENVILLE ARGYLE Sunny Side, Egg's Point-Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point, Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings. The new and magnificent steamer

W. S. PIKE,

J. J. Brown, Master.

(In place of steamer Natchez,)

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JNO, JANNEY, Agent,
150 Common Street.

ST. PHILIP STORE,

230 ROYAL ST., CORNER ST. PHILIP,

New Orleans.

R. A. CHIAPELLA,

—CASH DEALER IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

TRIMMINGS AND HATS,

AT AUCTION PRICES

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL

OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 *Spring*, 9 *wheells*, 51 *Screws, and* 98 *other parts making altogether* 136 *separate pieces.*

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUNE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18
IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway, New York:
Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfaction with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more,

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

HOWARD & Co.

Jewellers and Silversmiths,
No. 785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.

General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoulaand Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.

Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. S. SCOTT, General, Passenger Agent,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

Paul Granzin.

DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

Paul Granzin,

112 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Feb. 16 1y

$5 GOOD WATCHES $8

AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains. etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, relinble or accurate time, durable, and of the lates style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co.. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found. A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nerl, correct and serviceable article, large or small size in complete running order, wiih an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, withLocket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must becash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guarenteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.: also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

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Importers of Watches, etc.
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No. 34-tf.

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A. H. WHITE, L. C. RICHARDS, F. H. WAY.

WHITE, RICHARDS & Co.,

Successors to A. D. GRIEFF & Co.,

Wholesale Grocers

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALER IN

Southern and Western Produce.

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NEW ORLEANS.

GEO. GIGNAC ALF. JOURDAIN.

GIGNAC AND JOURDAIN,

GROCERS,

CORNER CONTI AND VILLERE, No. 239.

ALWAYS ON HAND

Choice, Groceries, Coffee, Tea, Provisions, Wines and Liquors.

AND

Plantation Supplies

Orders promptly attended to.

P. B. ETHELL,

MERCHANDISE, FLOUR

AND

PROVISION BROKER,

105....POYDRAS STREET....105

W. J. TAYLOR....JOHN M. BURKE

Salesmen.

W. H. MARKHAM, St. Louis. C. W. BURT, New Orleans

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Importers and Jobbers of

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88 Bourbon Street

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CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING &

JOSEPH H. WILSON'S

DRY GOODS

EMPORIUM,

163....CANAL STREET,....163

FIRST FLOOR:
DRY GOODS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

SECOND FLOOR:
LADIES ROOM FOR SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND WRAPS.

THIRD FLOOR:
CARPETS, MATTING AND RUGS.

A visit to the store will repay any persons wishing to buy cheap and elegant goods.

B. T. Walshe,

110....CANAL STREET....110

Near St. Charles,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

SHIRTS.

(OF HIS OWN MAKE)

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SHRITS MADE TO ORDER

Every Article Marked in Plain Figures.

Goods sold on "one price" system, and any article purchased which fails to give satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.

☞Moderate Prices and Fresh Stock to select from are some of the inducements offered at

B. T. WALSHE'S

PREMIUM SHIRT AND CLOTHING EMPORIUM

110 Canal St., near St. Charles,

New Orleans.

N. B.—Letter Orders receive prompt attention and filled C. O. D. if desired.

$75 Every Week!

MADE EASY,

BY

Lady Agents.

We want Smart and Energetic Agents to introduce our popular and justly celebrated inventions, in every *Village, Town and City in the World.*

Indispensable to Every Household;

They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by *Ladies, Physicians and Divines*, and are now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.

Every Family will Purchase One of more of them. Something that their merits are apparent at a GLANCE.

DRUGGIST,
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And all who keep FANCY STORES, will find our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, gives perfect satisfaction and netting

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Rubber Clothing

COMPANY.

Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers,

Rubber Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BELTING, PACKING & HOSE,
ENAMELED CLOTH,
PIANO COVERS,
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IRON RAILINGS FITTED UP,

Iron Safes repaired

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☞Presses repaired, Bells and Gong Houses, and Steamboats Fitted up